FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1900. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PERSEYLVANIA AVENUE ription by Mall-One Year: ULING EVENING AND SUNDAY. 65 INING AND SUNDAY. 4 EVENING, AND SUNDAY PIfty of MORKING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-fee cents EVENING AND BUNDAY..... Thirty-fee cents

Times

THE TIMES COMPANY, WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President. Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week end ed July 11, 1800, was as follows:

Eunday, July 6.
Monday, July 9.
Poessay, July 10.
Wednerday, July 11.
Thershay, July 12.
Evider, July 12. Daily average (Sunday, 19,601, excepted) .. 40,984

The invesion of the Russian Amur Province by China has given a new and sinis furnishes Russia with a separate casus belli

The State of War Established.

which there is no room for doubt will be Independent expedition against Pekin from the north. There is a report, which we accept with some reserve as nossibly pro-meture, that the Czar has handed his passports to the Chinese Minister at St. Petereburg and requested him to leave the

Up to the present time Russia has appeared to be acting in harmony with the older powers, and has accepted the con-venient fiction that China, officially considcred, is not at war with anybody, but that the Government of the Empire has beer subverted by rebels who are engaged in hostilities against their own authorites as well as all foreigners. Of course, except for the purposes of diplomacy, this theory 'Is and always has been plainly nonsense. The evidence is complete that the Chinese Government has been preparing for ex-actly the present state of affairs for four years. It is now announced in Europe that within that time, various manufacturers of arms in England and on the Continent are known to have sold to China not less than nine hundred thousand rifles of the latest atterns, and many hundreds of guns, inuding modern siege and field artillery and machine guns. During the same period the regular Chinese Army has been German, Russian, and Danish officers, and today is a well-organized, well-trained, and equipped force, under leaders who already displayed military ability.

It is reported from Shanghal and Chefoo that Prince Tuan, commander-in-chief, has seen able to mobilize a force of nine hundred and fifty thousand regulars. Grant that this may be an exaggeration! It still China may have bought in the United States or which have been turned out from the Chinese arsenals, there are rifles in the country for an army of one million infantry. Long before the massacre in Pekin the Chinese regular forces were in of the Boxer movement; really in connection with it and with the object which has since developed. The Pekin Government's cence of connection with the Boxer outbreak is the innocence of the Hanna Administration of any connection with the trusts whose money supports it.

The Empress Dowager and the Manchy princes of the imperial clan, who, tomether, form the Government at Pekin. been quietly but steadily preparing for what has happened within the past two Government thought itself strong and ready enough to begin a hostife movement, provided it could secure an alliance with press Dowager proposed to the Mikado that they should join hands, expel Russia from Manchuria and the Amur country, England from Hongkong and the Yangtse Valley, Germany from Kiao-Chou, and France from Tonkin, and massacre all the European and American diplomatists, consuls, merchants, missionaries, women and children, and native Christians throughout the empire. This news is a decided offset to the Li Hung Chang, Sheng, and Wu-stories alleging the earnest desire of the Empress Dowager to protect foreigners.

The proof is conclusive that the Imperial Government deliberately organized th Boxer movement and gave to it the antiforeign direction it has taken, with a fiendishly shrewd end in view. Hitherto there has always been a widespread native Chinese opposition to the Manchu dynasty, which has ruled in Pekin since the seven. teenth century. Manchu Tartars and Mon-golians have had but one sentiment in on, namely, hatred of foreigners an particularly of missionaries. A crusade against foreigners under the cry of "Chins the Chinese," would unite all faand the organization of such a boly was of Western powers, which convinthe Chinamen that their country was in danger of being stolen, and the sacred graves of their ancestors desecrated. Thus the Pekin Government skillfully protected itself in advance against a native rebellion utilization by the powers of any sur viving antipathy to Manchu control of the

every authentically reported can tince the first gun was fired in China, the Bexers have co-operated with the regular But the actual fighting against he allies has been admost entirely con med to regulars. It was regulars who Creusot guns, assaulted them with it try in orderly tactical formation, and the singed with well-served artillery i the movements, dispositions, and

of Russian territory, and Li Hung Chang's departure for the Capital, after ordering fifty thousand marguding Black Flags to move up the Yangtse Valley to Pekin, would seem to further fix the fact of offistence of a recognized government able to direct all the forces of the empire to a definite object.

We have stated these conditions at some length to show the inanity of the conten-tion to which the Administration has resorted, that a "state of war" does not Micially exist. It does exist. We will not attempt to split straws over the question whether the present suprime con-It cannot be longer denied that there is such a supreme control, obeyed by Viceroys, generals, governors, and all Chinese For all the purposes of international law that control is the Governwar against the United States in the butchery of our representatives and citizens, and in the imperial edict of July 3, in which all Viceroys are ordered, on pain of death, to begin war upon us, in commurder our consuls and citizens. In view of these considerations, it would

advisers to produce an unretained, us-biased and uninfluenced international lawyer who will say that the fact of "a state of war" is not firmly established. Being is the mandatory duty of the Presi ent at once to call Congress together in extraordinary session. His oath to support the Constitution of the United States demands

Mr. Wu and Mr. Conger. We are much moved by the speciacle of our State Department's confidence in the tinually is able to pour into its willing car. He is authorized to assure Mr. Hav. on the undoubted suthority of Sheng and LA Hung Chang, that the legations were safe on any date demanded by the circumstances. The from public inspection one of the most impipe dream has been recorded in Brussels to the effect that all the foreigners in longing to the Senate committee which has Pekin are happy, contented, and having a been specially charged with the responsi-Pekin are happy, contented, and having a royally good time in the palace of Prince Ching. Wu is absolutely convinced that this must be true, and has been able to infect our authorities with his belief, on the ground that at the date of the last guthentic advices from the Chinese capital, Prince Ching was there and so was his pal-

our representatives and citizens in Pekin to us from Minister Conger? The latest findings in the Cuban scandal cannot posmessage which has reached the civilized sibly have any immediate political effect. world from those doomed people was sent by Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister, on June 29. At that time the bombardment ficult to surmise. In spite of what the had begun and was severe and constant Baron Nishi stated that It would be impossible to procure food after July 1. If, subsequently to that time Prince Ching managed to rescue the Ministers and conduct them to a place of safety in his palace or elsewhere, why cannot Wu get the information from his triend Sheng? If such a than that, the lesson will be driven home thing occurred, does any person familiar that the American people, aware that the with the Orient believe that we should not eyes of the critical world are now riveted have heard of it through the gozsip of the upon them to see what they are going to keng, and Haukow? It would have been edly devolved upon them as the result of all over China in three days from the time the war with Spain, are as sensitive to

of happening.

The only news we have to date, regarding the legations, since Baron Nishi's statement by runner, is that they were overwhelmed and their inmates massacred on June 300 July 1. That is a matter upon which there is a universal consensus of Chinese reports, rumors, gossip, and general belief. But Minister Wu hears from his Government that the reverse is true, and that the motherly Empress Downger and the loyal Prince Ching are keeping months, ever since the close of the Chino- the foreign representatives safe. If they by a message from Minister Conger. Why does not Mr Wu procure that message, or an Japan against the remaining civilized pow- acknowledgment that our Minister, being dead, cannot send one?

Mr. Wu, who appreciates the fact that his position here for several weeks has been a most difficult and delicate one must also know that it has been recognized as such, and that he has been treated with the greatest tolerance and learn that his good faith is coming under uspicion. No one in Shanghai doubts that Sheng knows all the circumstances of the nassacre in Pekin. It is beginning to be be lieved that Wu is informed regarding them, him as an innocent representative of a State rendered helpless by a municipal rebellion is not his due, if he is representing a Pekis Government which has murdered all the representatives accredited to it by civilized owers; and especially if he is aiding that Government to conceal the fact, which we are inclined to think is exactly what he is doing. It is of the greatest moment to the Chinese authorities to make the world believe that the Ministers are alive. If they were not dead they would be allowed to speak! It is high time that Wu should be brought up with a short turn. Either he should be notified to get the truth out of Sheng, who knows it, within twentyfour hours, or be held diplomatically re-

1806 and 1800. Our venerable contemporary, the "Net York Sun," thinks it scores a great point against Mr. Bryan and the general cause of the masses versus the classes in this ampaign by reciting some history four

vears old. It recalls that in his speech at Mad'son Square Garden, accepting the Democratic nomination for President in 1896, Mr. Bryan asked his vast audience to "consider the paramount issue of the campaign—the money question." He asserted then that "until that question is settled, all other

uestions are insignificant." Of course, Mr. Bryan said this, An that of it? At the time he spoke the words quoted the money question was the paramount issue before the people. That was before McKinleyism had arrogantly of its present masters ver

es growth and of startline strength-the

issues of trusts and imperialism.

The efforts of the opposition to make it appear that the free coinage of silver is the great issue in this campaign could be very well duplicated in point of indicrousness if the Democrats should rake up Mr. McKinley's record on the silver question and that of reciprocity. No more ardent advocate of the restoration of silver to its old place in the coloage existed in the country six years ago than Mr. McKinley. A few years further back he was violently opposed to reciprocity, and but for the imperious will and overmastering strength of James G. Blaine the principle of reciprocity, stolen though it was from Thomas F. Bayard, never would have been engrafted upon the McKinley tariff bill.

Wherefore, if we are to measure the importance of issues by the past utterances of the candidates, or even by the actual ment of China, and it has directly declared declarations of the party platforms, it would be quite as pertinent for the opponents of Mr. McKinley to cry him down te cause of his attitude a few years ago to-ward the two questions indicated as it is for the enemies of the Democracy to per-sistently endeavor to galvanize into life by rder our consula and citizens.

n view of these considerations, it would safe to challenge Mr. McKlufey's the graver dangers threatening the Repub-

lic are averted. The McKinley organs would as well face the music first as last. Trusts and linperialism are the issues of this campa gu. established, there can be no doubt that it The sooner the Hannaites viderstand it the better.

The Bristow Report.

The Fourth Assistant-Postmaster Gen eral yesterday submitted to Postmaster General Smith a full and formal report of the investigation made Into the postal frauds committed in Cuba by Rathbone, Neely, and other carpetbaggers of the Administration who have been plundering the revenues of Cuba. Mr. Smith announces semi-officially that he will not give the report out for publication at present. He offers as his excuse for thus withholding he considers the report as properly be-Of course, this is only a subterfuge resorted to by the Postmaster General for petty political purposes, and, of course, perior to his own.

The Senate committee will report in its

own good time to the Senate, and thus It is perfectly evident that Minister Wu after months of delay the result of its inis able to communicate with his Govern-ment. Then why, if he is so confident that But the Senate will not meet until December. The country by that time will are safe, is he not also able to get a word have voted for President. Therefore, the

What the pation will think of this dodg ing and shilly-shallying policy is not difmanagers of the Republican party may at present think to the contrary, the realization will be borne in upon them with crushing force at no distant day that the American people are not money mad and that they demand fair dealing as well as honesty in their public servants. More native buzars in Shanghal, Chefoo, Hong- do with the new responsibilities unexpecttheir position as a woman. They will not tolerate any course of conduct which is calculated to asperse their character or bring them under the galling suspicion of wrongdoing. Unless the lust for power has utterly destroyed calm judgment in the minds of the Republican managers we feel certain that the pressure of public opinion will force the Administration to sur-render the Bristow report for publication.

Senator Scott of West Virginia is enthusiastic in support of the imperialistic Chinese war policy. He is quoted as sav-Congress, could be say that our Minister at Pekin had been murdered? Certainly not. That fact can never be officially learned until it is reported by the late Minister Conger himself, over his own post mortem signature. Could be say that China is at war with us? Obviously, he would have to assert the contrary. The fact that our troops are fighting an organized army at Tientsin, which is acting under orders from the imperial Government consideration. It is now time he should at Pekin, does not constitute,"a state of war;" nor does the imperial edict of July 3, which declares war. Senator Scott, in adjutors, thoroughly understands nothing does or could constitute "a state The sympathy which has been extended to of war" in China that would in any way interfere with the front porch campaign GOVERNOR ALLEN A VISITOR. at Canton

Today the Administration will resum its studies on the front porch at Canton and it will be the duty of the Taotal Ah Dick to see that the Buckeye Boxers are kept moving across the lawn from now until November. The reason is that the province of Ohio is regarded as uncertain. The Viceroy is all right and so are the chiefs of the secret societies; but there is a concealed native revolt against the Manchu dynasty and an esoterie movement to dethrone Kwang Su McKinley and his aunt, the Empress Dowager Tal Hanna.

Mr. Neely, of Indiana, I has another chance. Judge Lacombe, of the Federal Circuit Court, in New York, has decide that an indictment is not sufficient ground for extradition. Thus is the Administration confronted with the danger that Neely may have to be tried in the United States, if at all, in which case Rathbone may be brought on as a witness, and then "the pillars of the temple" may be pulled

(Prom the Chicago Chronicle.)

aroused from his optimistic lethargy by the
sacre in Pekin, the President looks about him for counsel and advice.

OFF AGAIN FOR CANTON.

The President Leaves for His Ohio The President left last night for Canton In the private car "Grassmere," attached to the 7:45 o'clock Pennsylvania train. le was accompanied by William Barber, his nephew: Secretary Cortelyou, and Col. Webb Hayes. The party will reach Canton at 10 o'clock this morning. Secretary Root, Postmaster General Smith, and Adjutant General Corbin were at the

station.

The President was engaged in earnest consultation with the two Cabinet members before the departure of the train. The time of the President's return is a matter of uncertainty.

DENOUNCES HIS PARTY.

Governor Russell Arraigns North

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—Governor Russell created a sensation today in an interview by denouncing the Republican party leaders in the State and advising the negroes not to vote in the coming State election, which is only two weeks distant. Governor Russell announces that he will vote against the suffrage amendment, ing the negro, and he says his party made a mistake in making the amendment the issue in the campaign. Speaking of the

mendment Governor Russell said:
"With a free and fair vote it would be cfeated, but, of course, it will be adopted. here is no way to prevent it. The Demo-There is no way to prevent it. The Demo-cratic managers have hot passion and prejudice aroused and have established a reign of terror in many localities. This they started out to do and have done it." Referring to the negrees, the Governor said: "No, I do not believe they will to any great extent attempt to vote. My advice to colored people is to let this amendment thing alone. They are help-less.

amendment thing alone. They are helpless.

"Let them leave it to the whites. It is
going to be adopted and remain so until
set aside by the courts, and their opposi,
tion only makes bittorness against them
and puts them in peril. I advised against
the policy of permitting this amendment to
be made a party issue. But the machine
managers ordered the contrary.

"After they have wrecked the party,
there will be nothing left but for us to
try to gather up the fragments and go
in to try to save the State for McKinley,
if the property holding and conservative
elements who favor McKinley will meet
and bring out an electoral ticket composed of business men and not politicians.
The Republican machine ticket should be
taken down and the attempt made to taken down and the attempt made to give the State to McKinley."

The Republican managers say the Gov-ernor's interview places him out of the

POLITICS IN INDIANA

epublican Committee Flooding Indianapolis With Literature. INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.-The State Re iblican Campaign Committee has decided on a vigorous educational campaign for In-diana, beginning September 1. A quantity of literature is being sent out today for Indianapolis and vicinity as a step to-ward flooding this district with Republican documents to counteract the Bryan-Steven-son meeting here August 8.

son meeting here August 8.

National Committeeman Harry S. New has promised the State committee a host of national speakers and it is hoped to start the speaking campaign with a series of short talks by Theodore Roosevelt at several points in the State.

FAIRBANKS' CANDIDATE WINS George F. McGinnis Gets the Post

office at Indianapol.s. George F. McGinnis was yesterday appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. Some delay has been caused in the appointment of a successor to Postmaster Hess, who died recently after an illness of six months, because of the refusal of Senator Beveridge to endorse General McGinnis. The new postmaster is one of the old Republican wheel horses of Indianapolis and has been postmister before. He was supported by Sensior Fairbanks and was rehanks, as opposed to the younger Repub-licans, whose leader is Senator Beveridge, Senator Fairbanks recommended Mc-Ginnis' appointment and the recommenda-Ginnis' appointment and the recommenda-tion was referred to Senator Beveridge for his endorsement. The latter declined to give it on the ground that he had not bee

TAYLOR TO START A PAPER. The Kentucky Fugitive to Publish

Campaign Sheet. INDIANAPOLIS, July 19 .- A despatch rom Portland, Ind., says that W. S. Taylor, and ex-Secretary of State Finley, of Ken-tucky, have made arrangements to publish a campaign paper, and have contracted with Corn & Class, publishers of a weekly paper, to get out the new venture. The paper will be calted "The Rough Rider," and will be lesued weekly, and devoted clnost exclusively to politics. It is said that

Calls at the Brooklyn Navy Yard

NEW YORK, July 19 .- Gov. Charles H Allen, of Porto Rico, and his wife drove from Manhattan to the navy yard in Brooklyn today, and their arrival at the Sands Street entrance was a surprise to the officers of the yard, as their coming had not been announced. Governor Allen and made arrangements to sail for Boston

had made arrangements to sail for Boston today on the Mayflower, his private yaght, but it was expected that he would board her at some pier in Manhattan,

On his arrival at the yard he was joined by Captain Wilkes, the captain of the yard, and the party was accompanied to the Mayflower by Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, the new commandant. Governor Allen received the usual salute on his return to the vessel, and when the Mayflower got under way she fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the rear admiral, and these were responded to from the Cob Dock. The Mayflower will reach Boston early

tomorrow morning. After a short visit to his home at Lowell Governor Allen will return to Porto Rico.

Mr. McKinley's Error.

(From the Philadelphia Time.a.)

President McKinley has seriously erred in deciding, after conference with his Calimet, that Congress should not be summoned to deal with he exceptionally grave problems which confront he Government. It is fille to resort to hair-

THE OLD WAST HOUSE BURNED.

A Destructive Fire at the Charles-BOSTON, July 19.—One of the most debefore midnight tonight in the burning of the old must house and its entire contents. The building is attuated at the extreme northern end of the yard next to the Cheisea Bridge. It was 400 feet long, 60 feet wide at the southern end, and 100 feet wide on the Cheisea Street

end.

The blaze was discovered at 11:15 and just as the fire burst through the roof the wind shifted to the east and in less than blazing. The firemen, fackles, and ma-rines fought the flames from all sides, but the intense heat prevented the men from getting a good chance, and when it was seen the structure could not be saved they were content to save the officers' quarters on the west side, and the Bünker Hill Yacht Clubhouse on the east.

The building itself was an ancient one, but the contents were of value particular.

but the contents were of value, particu-larly on account of the present activity in naval circles. Rear Admiral Sampson said he thought the fire was caused by some one smoking in the building. He could give no estimate of the damage, but several naval constructors thought \$250,000 was a low figure.
The fire started in the extreme southers

end of the building, now used for storing boats and barges. A sentry on post 12 gun flames issuing from that part, and imme-diately sounded the yard alarm. A crew that the first on the

diately sounded the yard alarm. A crew from the Hartford were the first on the stene, and fought the flames with buckets, but without effect.

Upon the arrival of the apparatus a recond alarm was ordered, and in a few minutes another alarm followed. The building burned like dry shifigles, and the dozens of streams that were poured upon the flames seemed to have no effect.

Half an bour after the first alarm the building was completely gutted. Little by little the walls fell and at 1 o'clock there was nothing but a great blissing pile of was sothing but a great blazing pile of debris. Every available railor and marine in the yard and aboard the ships at the wharf was summoned into service, and they did heroic work with the firemen. There were seventy steam launches and cutters in the house and every one of them

was destroyed.

The northern end of the hor The northern end of the house was used for target practice, while another portion was the spar house, where the topmasts and yards of the Topeks were being constructed. These, too, were destroyed. The plans for the riggings and salls of the Topeks were saved by a sailor who rushed into the bu-ining building.

Among the barges were all of the boats used by the Olympia at Manila, including the barge which was personally used by the barge which was personally used by Admiral Dewey. The boat which was saved from the Alabama by the crew of the old Kearsarge—in fact, the only thing saved from that famous old warship—was stored in the building and was destroyed.

STARVING THE YAQUIS OUT.

General Torres on His Way to Con sult President Dias.

EL PASO, Tex., July 19.-Luis Torres, Governor of Sonora, Mexico, and commander of the 6600 troops now in the field against the Yaqui Indians, in that State, passed through the city today with his wife and secretary, en route to Mexico City to confer with President Diaz and afterward visit Paris to attend the Expo-

"My forces," said General Torres, "ar stationed at the various mountain passes so as to hold the Indians in check and we hope ere long to starve them into subjec-tion. The fact that I have left my post for so long a vacation is evidence that the Mexican troops have the situation well in hand. The Indians, however, are still quite numerous and troublesome."

TOOK THE WRONG PASSAGE.

Fifty Miners Reported Lost at the Mouth of the Yukon. SEATTLE, Wash., July 19 .- The transort Athenian from St. Michaels July 3, reorts the less of fifty miners from Dawson. They had come down the Yukon in small boats and not being familiar with the stream had taken the southern passage which empties into the Bering Sca and is exceedingly dangerous and difficult. Rev-enue launches have been sent out from St. Michaels to search these waters for the missing people.

The Athenian reports that the Govern-

ent is constructing two large hospitals dation of smallpox patients, while the other is for pneumonia and other diseases, It is stated that the smallpox is spreading furiously, and 200 cases are reported among the miners and natives. The latter are dy the miners and natives. The lat-ing at the rate of twenty a day.

POLITICAL ARGUMENT BARRED.

The Southern Industrial Convention

Rejects an Address. ATLANTA, Ga., July 19 .- The Souther Industrial Convention, in session here this norning, overwhelmingly rejected a public most exclusively to politics. It is said that the publishers do not expect to make any for that purpose on the ground that the money, and that the venture is to be undertaken largely to furnish recreation during the campaign and keep the Kentucky fugilives in Indiana in touch with their home party.

address framed by a committee appointed for that purpose on the ground that the entire document was an endorsement of the Republican policy and would lend aid and encouragement to the Administration forces in the pending campaign. The leading features of the address were: First, a tacit endorsement of the ship subsidy policy of the Administration, the address declaring that the commercial and

export interests of the South would henhanced if goods were carried in Ameri the present currency system of the United

States.

Third, an endorsement of the present protective tariff of the United States as a safeguard to American workingmen against the isroads of cheap foreign wares.

A few of the delegates favored the provisions of the address regardless of politics, but the sentiment of the convention prevailed and a fresh committee was appointed to draft a document more in conscounce with the views of the delegates.

A Damper on Enthusiasm.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)
arder of many Republican workers in
will be dampened by the proposition of
hairman of the City Committee to esta been the custom for a known worker to say that he could put a certain amount where it would do the most good for the party, but that it would do the most good for the party, but that it would be unwise to make a record of the matter. That was enough. But the increasing personal prosper ty of such party workers has aroused the surricions of General Greene, the new chairman you he intends to have a voucher for every delast that shall go out, even at the risk of having his convicience shocked. The workers have warned him that this will be had for the party, as here are some transactions which it would never do to explain even to the Campaign Committee.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)

Amidat all the typewritten words of eloquence tered by William McKinley when the Committee of Notification called on him, there is not one ord about a very important issue in the present ampaign. Mr. McKinley uttered various platitudes about "duty," all of which are very familiar to the American people now. He gradually admitted that he had brought about prospectional and the state of t by sand he spoke the usual cant phrases about iny. But not a word did he say about the is. On that point he was as ellent as the

To the

DUE TO IMMIGRATION.

Opinion Concerning the Cause of Yellow Fever in Havana. HAVANA, July 19.—So far this month there have been 45 cases of yellow fever here and sixteen deaths. Ten of the sufferers, however, were attacked in June. Surgeon Major Gorgas anticipates about

declaring in force a reciprocity treaty with

soil and industry of the United States simi-larly. The American products specifically named are cottonseed oil, pickled fish, ag-ricultural machinery, scientific instru-ments, dynamo electrical machines, var-nishes and sewing machines. The artic'es that Italy admits free of duty are turp an-tline oil, natural fertilizers, skins, crude, fresh or dried, not suitable for fur, and for akins.

sential that this position required an officer of the rank of major general. The promo-tion of General Chaffee was well received at the War Department, and among the officers of the army, among whom he is

by Adjutant General Corbin announcing his appointment. The message will be re-ceived about August 1, on the arrival of General Chaffee at Nagaraki.

A RUSE THAT DID NOT WORK. a Chiengo Hotel.

(From Youth's Companion.) (From Youth's Companion.)

A man went to a Chicago hotel one day and took his dinner outside with a friend. When he came to pay his bill he found himself charged with a day's board, dinner and all. He protested. The clerk tried to explain that the American plan was based strictly upon time, and that if he chose to eat elsewhere it was his own lookout, but the man would not be pacified. He paid his bill under protest. Then he asked if dinner was still on, and was informed that it lasted until 9 in the evening.

"Then I'll go and tackle it!" he exclaim "Then I'll go and tackle it!" he exclaimed. "I've caten one dinner, but I'm going to get my money's worth out of this house or perish in the attempt."

He rushed into one of the dining-rooms, seized a bill of fare, and ordered everything he could think of. When he finally got to the end of his takher the waiter handed him a check for \$4.10.

"What's that for!" he asked in surprise.

"Your dinner, sir."

"But I have already paid for my dinner in my bill," he protested. "I'm staying

"But I have already paid ion in staying in my bill," he protested. "I'm staying here on the American plan."
"Then you should have gone to the other dining-room," said the waiter. "This is the European plan cafe."

Thus Pekin means northern capital, Tientsin heavenly place, Hoang-Ho Yellow River, Pei-Ho White River, and Yangtse-Klang Yangtse River.

A Maryland Discovery. from had the latter

LI HUNG CHANG'S WEALTH

"Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle"

Li Hung Chang, the "old fox with t'e gray goatee," as Vizcons, the It-lian freebooter, once called him, is a man whose wealth is reputed to be on a level with that of the Rockefellers, Rottschales, and Vardenblir, though students of with that of the Rockefellers, Rochechnids, and Vanderbilts, though student: of Uninese history will tell you that he cold buy up any two of them. In 1840 this representative of a "dead" nation was a puny orphan boy, working on a rice bot in the marshes of Huci Ling, where he was born. His life was bounded on all rides of his rice fields.

In 1841 Li Hung Chang, by some treak of fortup, that nobody has been able to

Surgeon Major Gorgas anticipates about twenty-five civilian deaths this month, which has been the average for July for the past ten years. Nearly all the cares have been Spaniards who recently arrived.

Major Gorgas regards the situation as perfectly natural, owing to the immigration. He instances December, 1839, in than usual, owing to the Spaniah immigration, which was unusual that month. The cases are fairly well confined to the old part of the city. That part of the old part of the city. That part of the old part of the city. That part of the old part of the city. That part of the old part of the city. That part of the old part of the disease.

All the local papers are attacking Secretary Verons most violently on account of the recent decrees reforming the University of Havana. At first the decree was praised, and the papers congratulated the country upon the radical improvement that was to be made. The trouble now is caused by the manner in which the reorganization is to be carried out. The papers say that the professors should all be subject to competitive examination, whereas the decree allows those professors of proved ability and experience to retinis their positions without examination. The papers hold that this will give rise to favoritism.

FORMER FOES UNITED.

papers hold that this will give rise to favoritism.

FORMER FOES UNITED.

Blue and Grey Veterans Make Patriotic Specehes at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—Blue and Grey Veterans are in possession here today. The chief event was the "camp fire" held tonight at the Grand Opera House, in which prominent veterans from both sides participated. The speech of Gen. A. D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., rang with patriotism and called on the representatives of South and Morth alike to bury old prejudices in contemplating the giory of reunited America.

He was followed by gither speakers of distinction, all of whom spoke in a patriotic vein. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Gen. M. I. Ludington, and Bois Penrous excited riotous enthusiasm. The veterans tomorrow will be entertained at a mamonth Georgia barbecue. The time is being appart in driving the visiens generals to the surrounding battlefields:

RECIPROCITY WITH ITALY.

A Proclamation Declaring a Treaty in Force:

The President yesterday, through the State Department issued a proclamation declaring in force a reciprocity treaty with Italy which was signed yesterday.

declaring in force a reciprocity treaty with Italy which was signed yesterday.

On the part of the United States, the existing duties on products of the soil and industry of Italy are suspended, or are greatly reduced. The products specifically named are argols, or crude factar, or wine lees, crude; brandles, still wines and vermuth in casks, bottles or jugs; paintings in oil or water colors, pastets, pen and ink drawings, and statuary.

Italy on her part treats products of the soil and industry of the United States similarly. The American products specifically An officer found guilty of demanding or accepting more than the set amount of taxation was promptly dismissed from his office in disgrace. Li Hung Chang saw that with such an immense population there was no necessity to crush the individual with heavy taxes. He insisted on one-half of every tax being turned into his hands, and one-half of these receipts he hands ever in turn to the imperial treasury, keeping the balance for himself.

There was no false pretence about it. The Emperor, happy in the fact that never

ments, dynamo electrical machines, variables and sewing machines. The articles that litify admitts free of duty are turpentine oil, natural fertilizers, skins, crude, fresh or dried, not suitable for fur, and fur skins.

The treaty was signed by John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner for the United States, and Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador.

PROMOTION FOR CHAFFEE.

Appointed by the Freeident Major General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee was appointed yesterday by the President a major general of volunteers. As General Chaffee is to command the military forces of the United States in China, the promotion was mady view of the fact that it was considered essential that this position required an officer more millions by skillful manipulation of more millions was not as the tast that never before had he found a man who could dright the found at man who could dright the found a man who could dright the fact that never before had he found a man who could dright the hards of the mandarins, was more than tastisfied with the share t

view of the fact that it was considered es-sential that this position required an officer of the rank of major general. The promo-tion of General Chaffee was well recived Shanghal Bank, of which he is now one Shanghal Benk, of which he is now one of the largest shareholders. In 1877 the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Pekin presented a memorandum to the Emperor begging for the establishment of an exact system of coinage. The Viceroy to'd them blandly that he would see about it. He has been seeing about it ever since. The sale of titles and honors, a recog-

nized perquisite of the viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li, was in his hands for several years, and his policy was to charge "all the traffic would bear" to merchants who were able would bear to merchants who were and and willing to pay for handles to their names or the right to wear gold buttons on their caps. In 1894, when he became com-mander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, he was "visited" by dozens of contractors ened to none of their advances, possibly because their "offers" were so small in comparison with his vast wealth that he chose to overlook them; possibly, too, be-cause he wished to give them the idea that he was not a man who could be bought. In addition to the many sources of rev-enue mentioned he had percentages of very large very large customs duties, the export silk tax, the jade mines and municipal earnings of many cities. No one in the empire can approach Li Hung Chang in the hold he has on the common people of China. They know of his great riches, but they also

know of his great riches, but they also know that for forty years he has stood be-tween them and the extortions of petty mandarins.

His fortune is an accumulation of mites

Irish Wit and the Queen's Visit. (From the Liverpool Post.)

An old woman selling oranges contrived, as the royal procession drew near, to push a little nearer the barrier. "Stand back, you wid the hasket" shouted the polletman. "Arrah." replied the old body at once, "mebbe her reverince "d like an orange-chape enough, too, an' by the token I'll give her one all for nothin." "Stand back, will ye! Her Majesty doesn't want yer oranges. Everybody knows"—the polletman fell back on his imagination—"everybody knows she hates oranges." "Then, glory be to God, 'tis the color of thim she hates; che'a a tidy sawl aftner all! I wish I had some green oranges."

An English reporter had driven from the Noeth Wall to Sackville Street, for which journey the legal fare is sixpence. Unhappily he asked the jarvey his fare. "Tree shillin, sir." "Sunsense, it is only a mile; besides, I know there is an arrangement in Dublin for a fixed boundary. Aren't we inside that boundary? "Divil a bit, sir; they've, althered the boundary since the Queen's come, an' it finishes at the Ould Gate they we been building in Lesson-st." Here you are then, you racal, but I'll take a cheaper man next time." "Very good, sir, but there's only wan claper car in Dublin this day, an' that's the Lord Mayor's carriage, and that ye can have for nothin', though 'tis as much as yer life is worth to ride in it!"